

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1834.

No. 745.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR FIVE DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

SCHOOL.
THE WINTER SESSION of the Rev. Samuel J. Price's SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in November.
October 30th. 44-

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Thomas Roundtree's heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, laying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Berry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 23. 40-6w

Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land, lying in Orange county: One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. P. and others. 30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others.

Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary P. and others.

One undivided half of a tract of about 500 acres, belonging to the late George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
September 22. 40-6w

EQUITY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, in the case of Jordan Hill and others, ex parte, on a petition to sell land, I shall offer for sale, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, on Monday the 21st of November next on a credit of one and two years the following tracts of LAND, the property of the late Jehu Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract, the late residence of the deceased, containing 457 acres.

One tract of 107 acres, adjoining Erasmus Simpson and others.

And one other tract of about 100 acres, adjoining Gabriel B. Lea and others.

Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.
October 14. 42-4w

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1834.

John Horner

J. P. Sneed and J. C. Carrington,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead, or file their answer on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. WEBB, C. & M. E.
Price adv. \$2 00. 41-6w

State of North Carolina, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

William Strayhorn, Aaron Strayhorn, Thomas Tate and wife Polly, William Smith, vs.

David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and wife Mary, and Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, adm'rs of William Strayhorn, dec'd and said Samuel and wife Sally.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there answer the said petition or demur thereto, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. e.
Price adv. \$1 50. 39-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

A Protracted Meeting will

be held at Mars Hill, commencing on the Friday before the fifth Sunday in November next, and continue four days. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend.
October 15. 43-

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.
September 23. 41-40



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled.

Ladies' ditto,

Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,

Silver Levers, English and French Watches,

Long linked Gold Watch Chains,

Cubal Neck Chains,

Fine Gold Guard Chains,

Gold Seals and Keys,

Miniature Cases,

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,

Silver Plate,

Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,

Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,

Butter Knives,

Coral, assorted,

Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,

Silver and Tin Music Boxes,

Brass Bases and Purse,

Fine Knives and Razors,

Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 22d. 44-

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States— they "must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the Seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the people of the state, the undersigned has adventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation, which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his mature age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Arduously attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved and complete

freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unswayed by the threatenings of ambition, or unmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated throughout the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the United States Bank, Internal Improvements, and the next Presidency—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill-advised measures in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the people. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of NORTH CAROLINA, as well as to encourage all that may tend to enlighten the people in regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an assessor of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and social order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the people of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, it is the Editor's desire and hope, should gentlemen of leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render his Journal useful to the Agriculturist, profitable to the Christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself throughout the land, "mingling its fiftful blasts with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreamed."

With this brief expose of the object, the design and future purpose of his Journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a paper which shall be no discredit to the state, but worthy of the cause which it is his pride and boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the state; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the first number to strike off.

PHILO WHITE.
October, 1834. 44-

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

COMPANION

WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BEFORE the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his grateful acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion" to *Waldie's Library* will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal" and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with; mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the above important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the literature of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post-office, on the two, will be only one dollar and ninety-five cents; and sum for one hundred payments, and half that sum for one hundred miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form, would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

While there are so many reprints of the British magazines and reviews, in various shapes and at different prices, flourishing for a day and then given up, we should feel reluctant to enter upon the proposed undertaking, were we not convinced that every individual English journal contains much irrelevant matter of no value in America, and that cheap as they seemingly are, the same amount of printing can be furnished at infinitely less cost in the Library form.

It is not, however, intended to make the "Companion" a mere reprint of any thing and every thing that first comes to hand. The magazines and literary publications of England vary in their quality at different times, as they may happen to be struggling into existence or falling into decay, or as they are more or less fortunate in their contributors. From the whole mass, as well as from the never-failing sources of new English and American books a careful selection will be made; it is anticipated, however, that "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal," and other publications of that class, now almost entirely neglected in reprints, will afford our readers much amusement. Each number shall contain a carefully selected tale, suitable for reading aloud in a family circle. The work will be perfectly universal in its principles; not a single passage will be admitted by which any individual or body could be considered as injured, whether in respect to religious, political, or simply moral feeling, so that no shock may be given to a system so promising of ultimate advantage, in the cultivation and improvement of the national mind. The grand leading principle by which the "Companion" will be actuated, will be to take advantage of the universal appetite for instructive reading which at present exists, to supply to that appetite food of the best kind, and in such form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every polite family in the United States, who shall thus have it in their power to possess a meal of healthful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction; may every schoolboy, who will lay up seven or eight cents a week, will be able to purchase with his pocket money, something permanently useful—something calculated to influence his fate through life—instead of the trash upon which the grown children of the present day were wont to expend it. A column for boys and girls, which shall always be sought with avidity, will be crowded into each number, and popular information on science will not be neglected; with such views the "Companion" will throw itself on the good sense of the community for support.

Editors who insert this three times conspicuously, will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.

Those who reside near the Agents of the "Library" are requested to signify their intentions with regard to the "Companion." Agents will confer a favor by informing the proprietor, at as early a date as possible, of the number of patrons of the "Library" who determine to subscribe. The arrangements will be made to print only an edition of such a number as will probably meet with a ready sale.

The Boston reprints of Blackwood and the New Monthly, lately discontinued, are a recent instance in point.

October 6. 43-

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October 6. 43-



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

TREES.

The annexed paragraph from the Boston Courier, contains a hint in reference to the transplantation of shrubs and trees which, a little later in the season, might be advantageously acted on in this quarter. Our own country abounds so universally in beautiful shrubs and trees that we cannot but think a just taste will at length prevail in procuring their removal to our gardens, pleasure grounds and public walks. The operation of transplantation, in the mode proposed by the Courier, is said to be sovereign in the cure of dyspepsia. *Balt. Amer.*

TREES.—In England, where they understand dressing the earth, no shrubs and trees are more esteemed than those which grow in our own woods. They are not only comparatively but positively beautiful. Yet we value them less than their merits, because like the faces of old friends they are familiar. A foreign tree is prized because it is foreign. The Lombardy Poplar has overshadowed the land, though stiff, ugly, graceless and useless. But the Sassafras, a tree that has no equal for beauty and fragrance, is left for the axe, for seldom is it seen in a garden. The Sumac, a shrub that may be trimmed into a small tree, has a richness of foliage and berry perfectly unrivalled, but it is generally left to bloom by the way-side. At this season, a shrub or tree may be transplanted in safety and with advantage. A hoe and a crow-bar will do the deed, even if not in the hands of a Sampson or Goliath. An excursion for this purpose to the woods and the way-side, will do good to a man's health, as well as his garden. While he pulls up a shrub by the roots, he will pluck up his dyspepsia in the same way. The hoe-handle and the crow-bar are magically compounded like the physician's ball in the Arabian Nights. The physical properties are imbued by the perspiring hand, and circulated through the whole system.

Nurseries.—No class of men (except printers) deserve better encouragement than those who invest their capital and employ their time, in furnishing to agriculturists every kind of fruit that the climate will ripen. Horticulture has been shamefully neglected until within a few years. A garden was hardly tolerated on a farm, and fruit, except the spontaneous crabs of a common orchard, were not to be tasted without great price. As the season for safe transplanting is approaching, or already come, we recommend our friends to follow the counsel of old Dumplings—"Be aye sucking in a tree, Jock; they'll be aye growing while ye're sleeping." *Boston Courier.*

POTATOES.—Try it—Those who are fond of baked or roasted potatoes, will be gratified by trying the following method:

Place them clean on the bottom of a bake pan or kettle, dispensing with the cover—hang them over the fire, and shovel the coals on them. It will be as quick and as cheap as any other method of cooking them; and they are not so soggy as when baked under the cover, nor burnt as they commonly are when roasted on the hearth; and the flavor will be excellent. *Maine Farmer.*

Imitation of Gold.—A Chemist of Washington City, publishes the following recipe for a preparation, which, applied to iron, will make it look like gold:

Take of linseed oil, three ounces; tartar, two ounces; yolk of eggs, boiled hard and beaten, two ounces; aloes, half an ounce; saffron, five grains; turmeric, two grains. Boil all these ingredients in an earthen vessel, and with it wash the iron, and it will look like gold. If there be not linseed oil enough, you may put more.

The soundness of the important political principle, of encouraging home manufactures, appears to have been early understood by the citizens of New England. As early as 1770, when the texture of American woollens was not remarkable for its fineness, and when English broad-cloths were the fashionable wear, the members of the senior class at Harvard University patriotically resolved to take their degrees at commencement in cloths made from cloth of American manufacture.

From the Baltimore Intelligencer.

THE UNION.

The United States must inevitably become the most powerful and influential nation on earth, if they remain faithful to their own admirable constitution. No people have their destiny so completely in their own hands as we, and hence nothing is required to secure our national glory but fidelity to ourselves. Possessing as we do, an immense territory, and within the limits of this territory all the inexhaustible resources of wealth and future grandeur; singularly ingenious in the invention of labor saving machinery and prompt in the application of such machinery; governed by laws enacted by legislators of our own choice; the inestimable advantages of education tendered to all without discrimination, and by its cheapness placed within the reach of the most indigent; enjoying unlimited freedom in the lawful pursuit of gain and distinction; separated by ocean from the pragmatic interference and inimical assaults of foreign foes; we cannot conceive of a probable event that can prevent us from attaining to our magnificent destiny, or even materially retard our progress towards it, except INTERNAL DIVISION. Of all the calamities that might befall us, we should dread none more than the severance of that chain which unites the states as one confederated government, and binds and cements us together as one whole, harmonious people. Should this golden cord in some evil hour be rent asunder, then indeed may we hang up our harp upon the weeping willows, and inscribe upon "the star spangled banner," in prominent characters, "Thy glory is departed!" Jealousy, envy, contention, encroachments, war, bloodshed and ruin, would be the almost certain issue; nor would tranquillity return until the liberties of the people were entombed beneath the ravages of iron despotism or the trappings of haughty aristocracy. European courtiers have long since proclaimed this result. When the bright example of American liberty is appealed to as a living evidence of the capacity of the people for self-government, and a proud exhibition of national happiness based upon universal suffrage and equal rights; the reply is: "It is but an idle experiment which has not yet been tested, a pitiful Utopian scheme, a baseless fabric which nurtures in its own bosom the elements of its speedy overthrow—wait but a few years and the spell will be broken, and the subjects of royalty will rejoice that it is not their unhappy lot to live in a REPUBLIC, which is only another name for mobocracy and anarchy." Such are frequently the boastful prophecies of transatlantic statesmen, and it is a fact, that they secretly smile at what they term the folly of Americans in dreaming that their government rests upon a permanent foundation. May a wise and benignant Providence put to shame their presumptuous predictions. We confess that we are at a loss to conjecture any event that would be likely to verify those predictions but the disruption of the UNION. Let, therefore, every friend of our free institutions watch with eagle eye the "golden chain" that constitutes us one people; let the first essay to break it asunder meet with universal and unqualified indignation, and the most exemplary punishment. Whatever diversity of sentiment in matters of internal policy may agitate the various contending parties of our beloved country, let all agree in this one cardinal point: "The UNION must be preserved," and then we may laugh to scorn the invidious surmises of foreign emissaries, and hurl defiance at the combined assaults of the world. "United we stand, divided we fall."

From the Globe.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An attorney in Kentucky, who had held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, esq. formerly pension agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioner's names, he came to Washington and attempted to bribe a clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds.

The clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed by the clerk to his superiors, an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments, in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the clerk. Mr. Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont, until he was removed by Major Eaton, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he was playing the same game while in the service of the government.

The clerk who had made the disclosure

was now despatched, with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the case there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York was taken out of the post office, inclosing a fifty dollar note, and promising a liberal reward if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple, under a fictitious name. This was forwarded to the district attorney of Vermont, under the frank of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States Court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night fall on Monday, and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the post office the letter to the District Attorney, enclosing his own anonymous letter with the \$50 note, and induced the postmaster to give it to him, under pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun, retired to his stable and shot himself through the heart.

The extent of his frauds is still unknown. It is ascertained that many of those for whom he has been drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are supposed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the treasury cannot be less than \$40,000, and is probably more.

It gives us pain to notice this transaction, as the guilty individual made his atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and estimable family to suffer under the double affliction of a father's death and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiment will not, we trust, after the expiation of his criminal conduct with the sacrifice of his life, visit the sins of Temple upon his unfortunate and innocent children.

The following letter, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser,) is from an American gentleman of high respectability in this city.

Paris, August 15th, 1834

Dear Sir—

The Chamber of Deputies is about to adjourn without touching the subject of our claims. The government and the claimants need not deceive themselves nor be deceived. The French government have not the most remote idea of paying the money. They will make a thousand professions; and if the debt could be discharged by compliments to the President, and heartless assurances, a draft for the whole amount would be discharged as they let off a *feu d'artifice* on the three days of July. The ministers here are not sincere, or at least indifferent. The king himself is solicitous for the payment, and has more talents and character than all of them together. The minister of foreign affairs is distinguished for his adroitness and artifice. He will write letters, assuring our minister of the extraordinary interest his Majesty's government feel in the subject, and that he is exceedingly gratified to find that the illustrious President of the United States believes them sincere, and that they could not expect less from one of his great wisdom and courage; but still the Chambers have been in session sixteen days, and the ministers offer them no project of a law for the execution of the treaty.

The ministry have a decided majority in the Chambers, and they will never carry this measure. Mark my prediction, we shall never get the money.

The Chambers were in session when the treaty was made. It is usual to send a special message from the king to notify them of the conclusion of the treaty, and to ask their vote for the supplies. It lingered eighteen months, and then came in as a common estimate of the minister of finance, among numerous items, as to the allowance of which they have the right of approval or rejection. A devoted ministerial majority rejected the project of the law. The apparent indifference on the subject in the United States, and the delay, has encouraged them in the course, and it will now be impossible.

It is said here that their plan is this, to continue their assurances up to the meeting of Congress, and if that course succeeds and no strong measure is recommended, they will in February reject the law again, and you will get news of it after the fourth of March. Two sessions of the national representatives, having refused to sanction the payment, we, who have great respect for the popular representatives, will be told that the failure has been occasioned by the resistance of the only republican branch of the French government. If any injurious consequences should result to France, it would excite public indignation against the deputies, and give the crown the ascendancy, and perhaps lead to an amendment in the charter to take away their veto upon the king's acts. This idea of an efficient or independent check is a mere mockery. The ministry carry every measure they choose. The patronage and power of the crown, combined with the dependence and accessibility of the Chambers to its influence, merely makes them a sort of recording junta of the royal edicts. They have no power to propose a law of any kind. They can neither propose nor discuss any thing but

what originates with the ministers. The Pairs, the other co-ordinate body, are appointed by the crown, so that nothing can ever be passed without the approval of the king. Constituted as the body is, it is perhaps fortunate that they have no more power. There is not a state legislature, nor a city council, in the whole United States, which is not in point of respectability, decorum, talent and character, far before the French Chamber of Deputies. Their proceedings resemble the tumults of the most disorderly mob. I have seen twenty speaking at one time, and the President ringing a large bell, quite as large as those in use at a country inn. They laugh, hiss, shout, drive a speaker out of the tribune, when he does not suit them. Their first act this session, was a violation of the charter. The oldest member is by law the President until one is chosen.

This individual happened to be a Carlist, and did not attend on the first day, when the king opened in person the Chamber. He appeared the next day, and attempted to ascend the tribune to take the President's chair, when by hisses, shouts, groans, and other violence they drove him out. The cry was, "down with him," and he was obliged to retire. They have imprisoned an editor thirteen years for a small article reflecting on their proceedings. Another has been fined 16,500 francs for a like offence; and many similar prosecutions are in progress. In one year the liberty of the press will be as efficiently destroyed as in Turkey. I was present when one of the ministers made a speech; a member rose and pronounced his statement false three times, and in noticing the proceedings, the editors say "bruits de vers," much noise. The government having a majority, the Carlists were excluded upon the most frivolous pretexts. There was not the slightest appearance of justice, or law, in their decisions. Their act in this respect, was so outrageous as to attract the attention of all Paris.

There is but one way in which we can get our just indemnification, and that is, by passing a law at the early part of the next session of Congress, authorizing the President, in the event of a failure to provide for it at the next session of the Chamber, to close all the ports of the United States against all French importations. This will cause great consternation throughout France—we consume one fourth of their silks, and you will see such scenes at Lyons as were never seen before. If they retaliate by excluding our cotton and tobacco, they will ruin their lace and calico manufactures, and lose their monopoly of tobacco—which you know is now enjoyed by the government. We can get our silks and velvets from Italy, and send our tobacco to Holland. The people of France will bring them to justice. If threatening language is used by our government, it will be a pretext for not being coercive. If reprisals are resorted to, they will turn their quadruple alliance to account against us by getting the aid of Great Britain under French commissions to harass our commerce.

From the Philadelphia Gazette

Dreadful Riot in Moyamensing,

one of the suburbs of the city of Philadelphia

Among the many disgraceful scenes of outrage which took place on Tuesday, that which occurred in the township of Moyamensing, at a late hour in the evening, appears to have been the most serious in its consequences. Besides the destruction of a block of five handsome and valuable houses, the property of our townsman Mr. Robb, it appears that several individuals were seriously injured, and perhaps one or more killed. The particulars of this dreadful scene of violence, as well as we could learn from the various contradictory statements made on the ground this morning, appear to be as follows.

The Whigs of Moyamensing had established their head quarters in the tavern at the corner of Christian and Ninth streets, opposite the District Hall, where the elections are held. The Jackson men established their head quarters on the opposite side of the way, by the erection of a booth on the pavement, having failed in an attempt to procure the use of an untenanted house in the same row with the Whigs. In the course of the evening, the Jackson party, being much stronger on the ground than their opponents, committed, it is said, many assaults upon the peaceable Whig voters, by breaking their lanterns, tearing away their election bills, and finally in knocking down and beating them. This course of conduct appears to have been pursued until human nature could submit to the aggravating insults no longer. The Whigs made a rally, and to punish the insolence of the Jackson men, made a rush on them and cut down their hickory pole. The ground then became quiet—the disturbance was considered as finally settled, and peace was fully restored.

This state of things, however, continued but a short time; the opposing party in the interim had been collecting their forces from Southwark, the city, and upper districts, and suddenly and unexpectedly appeared on the ground in great numbers, and made a desperate attack upon the Whig head quarters, driving into the house nearly every Whig on the ground. They deliberately set fire to the splendid hickory pole in front, and the

watch-box at the corner, and then entered the tavern and adjoining houses in the row—destroyed the furniture in those which were tenanted—threw out the beds and bedding, &c. and piled them up in the street, and set the mass on fire.

Still unsatisfied with the work of destruction, the mob ransacked the lower rooms of the Whig tavern, threw out the furniture upon the blazing pile in the street, and grossly assaulted all upon whom they could lay their hands. The landlady and her shrieking children were driven with violence into the street, and severely maltreated. The persons in the upper rooms, now considering that the object of the mob was to murder them, procured fire arms, and from the third story windows and the roof, fired into the street. Blank cartridges, it is said, were used at first, but these were insufficient to intimidate the mob. Subsequently we learn, several in the street were injured by buck shot, and it is said that one individual died while being conveyed to the hospital.

The crowd in front who stood their ground firmly, and replied to those inside by tremendous volleys of bricks, stones and other missiles. Length made a desperate rush inside, and cleared the premises, not only of human beings, but of furniture, leaving not a particle untouched. Soon after, whether from accident or design we are unable to state, the tavern took fire, and the flames spread rapidly and fiercely in every direction. The situation of things was now awful and appalling. The mob had now entire possession of the whole place, not a solitary anti-Jackson man having the temerity to show his face. The alarm of fire was sounded, and the fire companies arrived on the spot, but the mob would not permit them to go into operation. Many were openly threatened that if they put a drop of water on the fire they would be beaten. One or two companies, however, persisted in their exertions, and one attachment was led out, but it was soon dragged away by main force, and the whole block of buildings was permitted to burn down.

These particulars embrace, we believe, all the facts of the case, without coloring or partiality. The scene altogether was most disgraceful to the country. The houses destroyed were the property of an unoffending citizen, who had acquired them by hard industry. His loss will probably not fall short of 5000 dollars.

OUTRAGE IN KENSINGTON.

The Jackson men in Kensington about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon attacked the Whig head quarters, S. E. corner of Master and Front streets. The Whigs who were in at the time were dreadfully beaten. The wife of the landlord with a number of children were driven from the house, pelted with brick bats, and only saved from inevitable destruction by the interposition of several gentlemen. The house was then literally gutted; the furniture wholly destroyed and the money drawer rifled. The attack was altogether unprovoked and wanton. The Jackson men in this outrage wounded fifteen persons, two of whom it is supposed will die of their injuries. Phil. Int.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is somewhat curious to observe the various causes assigned by different persons and newspapers, which shall account for the tendency which has lately manifested itself in some of our populous cities towards tumultuous outrage. We think an inquiry into the causes very good, but would like an efficient remedy for them much better. Whether the causes be political or religious fanaticism makes but little matter. It only shows that men are unemployed so far as to have no affairs of their own to think upon, and therefore gratuitously think and also act upon the affairs of every body else. We do not know any politicians more noisy, or more industrious for the public welfare, than those who are professed idlers. Want of employment, then, we conceive to be the remote cause of all these disgraceful transactions, and this want should be the first one to which a remedy should be applied. Horace, in one of his odes, says "The age of our parents was more vicious than that of our grandfathers. Our age is more vicious than that of our fathers, we are worse than our fathers were, and our children will be worse than us." This sentence was written when the Roman empire, like our republic now, first found luxury and refinement, with their concomitants, crime and idleness, first coming upon it. But we can ill bear to believe in this progressive viciousness of our countrymen, since in this ratio, though in the most minute quantity of arithmetical progression, our political millennium will never be attained. Much rather will we believe that it is the passing, spirited turbulence generated in these times, and which will not survive the year. We know that the violent remedy used by Roman Senators to quell popular tumults, will never be necessary among us, and that was to declare war against some foreign or neighboring foe, and thus draught off in their legions the excess of population, give employment to all idlers, and take away perhaps forever, from the mass of the people, those restless agitators whose home is in the heart of a raging mob and sometimes at its head.

To apply to our own case the philosophy taught in those past ages, we would recommend to our countrymen not to

march off in search of conquest, or perhaps defeat, against some desired territory, or perhaps against each other, but that by application of physical strength, of scientific knowledge, and judicious outlay of capital, some one of the many grand schemes of internal improvement now before the people of the U. States should be begun and accomplished. This will be a civil conquest, and in the remembrance of days to come will be considered a more glorious one than the most splendid warlike success. With a powerful directing political head this will be no difficulty, and the nation's interest requires it to be done and that speedily.

DISTRESSING MORTALITY.

Early in August, says a letter from New Carlisle, Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Journal, two families from Adams county, Pennsylvania, on their way to Piqua, stopped here to speak with some of their old neighbors who had previously settled here. Some two or three of their children had been sick on the way and detained them in their journey. During a stay of a few hours, one of their children died with cholera infantum, which was scarcely buried when another sickened and died with the same complaint—soon after the burial of which another was attacked on Sabbath, the 10th of August, and died the same day, with a fully developed case of cholera. The day after, another sickened and died with the same disease, which mocked all efforts to remove it. The parents, both of one family, were attacked; the mother died and the father is convalescent; also two other of their children, which were all they had, sickened and died—one with cholera, the other with cholera infantum. The father and two children of the other family sickened and died with the same complaints, viz: the father with cholera, and the children with cholera infantum—leaving only the mother and one child of the family. So that the two families of 11 persons, have only three remaining alive.

Another family resident in the village on the 11th of August, took into their house the largest of the above mentioned families; when almost immediately upon their reception, the family into whose house they went, one after another, sickened and died; until the father, mother, and two sons and a daughter, were all swept off with the same malignant disease. Several families have lost one or more, until the number of deaths by cholera has amounted to twenty six. The disease has abated in the village—but it is in two or three families in the neighborhood. A few days after the attack, about one half of our citizens removed from the place. The second week it was supposed that about a fourth remained in the village, which was about one hundred men, women and children, to wait on the sick and dying, and to bury the deceased. The inhabitants of the country around were greatly alarmed, and as many of our citizens depended almost daily on the country for supplies of provisions amongst us, there became a considerable lack of food; but the citizens divided with their suffering neighbors until supplies were brought from the country; which were very bountiful after some time; and to the benevolence if not to the bravery of our country friends, be it spoken, their supplies were without money or price.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The investigations made at Keweenaw Point by Mr. Schoolcraft and Doctor Houghton on their late expedition to the sources of the Mississippi, though only superficial, warrant inferences that copper ore will be found in such abundance as to invite and reward future exertions. The mineral associations are there all of a promising character, and the specimens brought back are rich in variety and beauty. The determination of such an important fact is highly to be estimated. It may have a marked influence on the coming prosperity of Lake Superior. It is known that arrangements are now in progress by the Fur company of the north west, to extend its establishment at La Pointe so as greatly to enlarge the business on those waters; much of that which has been heretofore transacted on the lower Lake, at Mackinac, will hereafter be done at that more remote place. A schooner will be constructed at the Sault St. Marie this winter, to be launched the ensuing season. Such a craft will at once open new facilities for the advancement of science as well as commerce, and we may anticipate that Lake Superior will in the course of a few years more be nearly or quite as well known as its sister Lakes below; and that its mineral wealth, its picturesque and often sublime scenery, will have other witnesses and admirers than the rare few who have the enterprise of Mr. Schoolcraft and his associates.

D. trait Journal.

The report of the committee appointed by the British Parliament to inquire into the subject of intemperance, its extent and consequences, represents this odious and destructive vice as prevailing to a fearful degree among the laboring classes throughout the United Kingdom. It is a highly interesting paper, worthy the attention of all who can read. The catalogue of ills enumerated by the committee, as befalling the individuals themselves, added to habits of intoxication, and the state, is truly appalling. They express their belief, entertained after the fullest

Investigation, that the "amount of grain destroyed by distillation, the abstraction of productive labor from the community, the property destroyed by sea and land, the diminished efficacy of the navy and army, the deterioration of the physical and mental powers of the population, the increase of pauperism and of crime, and the retardation of improvements caused by the excessive use of inebriating drinks, may fairly be estimated at not less than 50,000,000 pounds sterling per annum."

If, with such a formidable hindrance as this to struggle against, England has attained her present high eminence, what might be expected, had it never been in her way. The calculation is not easy! Intemperance is an evil, the parent of so many others, such a deadly foe to domestic happiness and public prosperity, that necessity requires, and in time must effect its removal. The influence of associations designed for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, is by no means unfelt. The aid of legislative authority, joined with some correct and effective system of popular education, is, in every country afflicted with this curse, not only fully adequate to extirpate it, but to plant a blessing in its place.

Fred. Herald.

From the New York Star.

DON PEDRO.

The speech of this celebrated personage from the throne of Portugal, though long, and perhaps read by few, is one of the most able documents we have ever perused. It is a luminous and succinct view of the whole of that interesting period, which after a bloody and most obstinate conflict between the two royal brothers, resulted in the elevation of the young queen Donna Maria to the crown of the kingdom. We do not know a theme more highly dramatic, more replete with absorbing interest. There is something chivalrous and generous in the character of Don Pedro that we cannot help admiring. But few have passed through so eventful a career. Both the new and old world have been the theatre of his active life; each incident of which is invested with a romantic illusion that derives a warmer and deeper coloring from the contempt of danger and singleness of purpose which he has constantly exhibited, and which, insane as some have thought him, evince a mind and an ambition of no ordinary stamp. What a brilliant subject! It would form for the dramatic pencil! The legitimate heir to the throne of a small but gallant people—abdicating at the moment of giving a liberal constitution to his subjects—crossing the seas with his family to assume the crown of another world among the wild regions of Southern America—his wily brother usurping the crown he had left in his keeping, becoming a scourge and tyrant to a people driven to madness by the violence of a corrupt priesthood. At this critical epoch, Pedro again laying down the imperial sceptre, and returning back over the ocean to avenge his daughter's wrongs—combating every obstacle, and raising armies and navies, for the purpose of which, to use his own language, "success was his only pledge, and his signet the only surety." Struggling against the most fearful dangers, and landing heroically once more upon his native shores, and finally entering in triumph after a brilliant succession of victories by sea and land, into the capital city of his kingdom. Where can there be found in history a picture more vivid and more full of interest!

Foreign Summary.

Two gentlemen, each six feet five inches high, have recently been appointed high sheriffs of Cork.

Don Pedro still insists against the wish of England to marry his daughter to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois.

The Botany Bay convict population begins to show evidences of their knowledge how to appreciate the sweets of liberty. What was anticipated as a matter of course has come to pass more speedily than was expected. They have sent home to England a petition, signed by near 7000 persons, and 17 yards in length, asking for a colonial assembly.

A person at Manheim has offered to the British government, to communicate for an adequate compensation, an invention or apparatus by which all vessels, whether of war or commerce, may be completely preserved from shipwreck; and to receive no pay if a competent naval tribunal does not decide in favor of his plan.

Austria, backward as this despotic government has been thought in matters of science, seems to be arousing from her lethargy. As she was the first to introduce rail roads into Germany, so now is she also about to employ steam carriages on common roads—one having recently arrived, for that purpose, at Vienna from London; to which latter place, after America, the world looks up for all the inventions of the greatest importance and utility to man.

FROM CANTON.

The death of Rajah Rammohun Roy has caused a great and general sorrow in India; it is deeply lamented by the journals; and marks of commemoration of his virtues and talents are in contemplation. He died on the 27th of last September,

after a short illness, while on a visit at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol.

The Prince Royal of Persia, Abbas Mirza, did at Meshed, where his royal highness was engaged in carrying on the war against Herat.

A struggle is going on in the North West of India for the possession of Caudul and Candahar, and some severe fighting has occurred lately.

Steam navigation is made a subject of great interest to the Indian public, and appears to be followed up with much zeal and intelligence.

LEENCHOW.—Tsang shing, the Tetuth, has returned from Deenhow, having suppressed the insurrection of the mountaineers.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 29.

THE ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.—The Union party has prevailed by a small majority. As the election of members of Congress in that state is by general ticket, the whole delegation are of the Union party.

MARYLAND.—This state has gone decidedly against the administration. Of the members of the House of Delegates, 62 are opposition and 18 Jackson men. The Senate, consisting of 15 members, are all in the opposition.

DELAWARE.—In this state the opposition has also succeeded.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Full returns have not been received. In the districts heard from, the Jackson party have succeeded in electing 15 members of Congress, and the opposition 10.

NEW JERSEY.—The Jackson party have succeeded in re-electing their entire Congressional ticket, by a majority of eleven or twelve hundred. The following is said to show the strength of the two parties in the next Legislature:

Jackson,	8	29
Anti-Jackson,	6	21

CONNECTICUT.—The election in this state for three members of Congress to supply the places of Messrs. Foot, Huntington and Ellsworth, resigned, has resulted in the choice of Messrs. Joseph Trumbull, Phineas Miner, and Ebenezer Jackson, jun. for the remainder of the present Congress, by an average Whig majority of about 312 votes.

We notice with pleasure, says the Hartford Press, that our friends of both parties in different states are so much rejoiced at the result of the election in this state; the Whigs of New York have fired one hundred guns because their party has gained a victory here, and the Jackson men have fired a hundred guns because their party came so near gaining a victory. The fable of the man who tried to please all is no longer applicable; the Connecticut branch of the "universal Yankee Nation" have given to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, universal pleasure, and they cry out with one voice "All Hail Connecticut!" verily a "glorious victory" has taken place.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We omitted to state in our last paper, (for satisfactory reasons,) that on Friday, the 10th instant, Capt. John H. Harwell, was dangerously shot by Mr. Lemuel Turner. There was a previous difference existing between them, and on the day above named, Mr. T. accosted Capt. H. in the street and demanded an adjustment of the affair. The Captain refused in the first instance, to have any thing to do with him, but finally the parties assumed a fighting attitude, and Turner discharged a large duelling pistol, and lodged its contents in the body and arm of Harwell. Four buckshot entered his body and three his left arm. Harwell attempted to fire on Turner, but his pistol failed. Turner after a few minutes, was arrested and is now confined in jail. Harwell was immediately borne to the counting room of Frazier & Kingsbury, where he has been expected to die daily ever since the occurrence. Capt. Harwell is a young man, distinguished for his worth and merit, and is universally beloved and esteemed by the generous and virtuous. We forbear further remarks.

Romoke Advocate.

From the Carolina Watchman.

Trial of William Gibson for the Murder of his Sister.

At the late term of Stokes Superior Court (Judge Skawell presiding.) William Gibson, a lad about thirteen years old, and badly grown at that, was put upon his trial for the murder of his sister, a child younger than himself. It seems that on some squabble taking place between them about cooking some food, when no one was about the house but these two, the lad deliberately sharpened a case knife, and cut the girl's throat in such a manner that she immediately died. On being charged with the act he acknowledged it, but at first gave a different reason for doing it from what he afterwards assigned. On the trial he appeared quite unconcerned at what was going on, and although the Jury acquitted him on account of a deficiency of intellect, many thought that this apathy of manner was the effect of vicious examples, with which he was proven to have been familiar from his earliest childhood. His whole associations have been of the most depraved character, and it seemed a matter of surprise to every body,

that such a state of morals as this trial exposed should exist in a civilized country. The sensation produced in Court on the introduction of apparently so unfit a victim of criminal justice, was great. The prisoner was prosecuted by the Solicitor General, and defended by Messrs. Boyden, Kerr, Nash, and J. M. Morehead, whom the humanity of the Court assigned as his counsel, and who deserve great credit for the zeal and ability with which they discharged this thankless duty. The whole exhibition was novel and perplexing, and the Judge although intimately versed in criminal jurisprudence, seemed at first as much at a loss as any one. Towards the end of the case, however, he seemed to come to a conclusion that this stroke of justice was aimed at too insignificant a creature, and that he ought not to suffer a conviction to take place. On the whole we dare say this was well enough; the prisoner would scarce answer the purpose for which Cobbet boasted in the House of Commons that he used the poor children of England, to wit, of scaring crows from the cornfield; much less do we think his fate would have alarmed any one into virtue.

The Potomac.—Com. Elliott, on Monday, made an official visit to the Potomac frigate, on which occasion a salute was fired. Mr. Webster and several gentlemen and ladies also visited her at the same time, and the yards of the ship were manned on the occasion. She is under the command of Capt. Nicholson, and we learn that she is under sailing orders for the Mediterranean, and that she will proceed to sea in a few days, wind and weather permitting. It has been rumored that she was to proceed to Fejee Islands to punish the barbarians for the massacre of some American seamen. This rumor, it appears, was unfounded. She is an admirable frigate, of the first class, mounting 52 carriage guns, with a full complement of officers and men, in all about 500. A pleasant cruise to her.

Boston Centinel.

The managers of the Colonization Society of Kentucky, have resolved to send another company of emigrants to Africa, to start about the 1st of January next.

The St. Lewis Republican states, "that three companies of Dragoons, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, had arrived at the quarters providing for them on the Des Moines river. The men, generally, were in the enjoyment of good health, but upwards of seventy, attached to the three companies, were left at Fort Gibson, being sick or unable to travel. Four officers only, out of fourteen, had arrived at the Des Moines.

Tennessee.—The "Beacon," Pulaski, Tennessee, places at the head of its columns for the next Presidency the name of Hugh L. White, and announces it as "the voice of Tennessee," and it is hoped of a majority of the Union." The respective claims of Mr. White, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. *Lean, are very freely discussed in the Tennessee journals.

Mr. White, of Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner, remarking upon the fact that the Tennessee papers are coming out almost unanimously in favor of the Hon. Hugh L. White for the Presidency, says, "It becomes Tennessee to be modest in this matter, as one of her citizens is at present Chief Magistrate, with a considerable part of his term unexpired." We think ourselves that it would neither be very modest or very amiable in Tennessee to offer us another specimen of her productions in the way of President just at this time. We are tolerably well satisfied with one "experiment," and it is quite possible that by the time we get fairly through with it, we shan't want any more "government" from Tennessee for some time! Amer. D. Adv.

John P. Erwin, esq. formerly Postmaster in Nashville, (Tenn.) who was appointed by Mr. Adams, and reformed out by Gen. Jackson, has recently been elected Mayor of that city, by a majority of more than two to one over his opponent. The vote was, for Erwin 410; for McCombs, 161.

The Hon. Mr. Southard, of the U. S. Senate, arrived in this city, says the Providence Journal, on Friday. There are now present three of the members of the Committee appointed to examine into the abuses complained of in the Post Office department, viz: Messrs. Grundy, Southard and Knight. They held a meeting on Friday on the subject matter of their appointment at the United States District Court room. They will proceed as far north as Concord, N. H. and most probably inquire into some of Isaac Hill's contracts.

The Boston Transcript says, we are highly gratified to learn that the Hon. Edward Everett, at the urgent solicitation of his political friends, has consented to withdraw his resignation, and serve for the remainder of his term as representative in Congress.

Vermont.—The legislature of this state convened at Montpelier on the 9th inst. On the fourth ballot Hon. E. A. Briggs was chosen speaker of the house, and on the fifth ballot Robert Pierpont, clerk. Timothy Merrill was chosen secretary of

state without opposition. The two houses then proceeded to the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and treasurer. William A. Palmer was re-elected governor with little opposition, the vote being for Palmer, 147; scattering, 21. For lieutenant governor the vote stood, Lebeus Egerton, 114; Samuel Clark, 69; scattering, 31; for treasurer, Augustus Clark, 111; John Spalding, 76; scattering, 20.

Wedlock in a Snarl.—The Legislature of Missouri has lately led the ladies and gentlemen of that state into a difficulty that must puzzle all parties to get out of. At a late session of that body some thirty or forty discontented husbands and wives were separated *vinculi matrimonii*, in a lump, and several of the parties have since taken new partners. In the meantime the legislative divorces having been brought before the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal decided against the act, and pronounced the whole proceedings "unconstitutional, null and void." Such of the persons, therefore, as have been married upon the strength of the statute, are in no very enviable plight.

The Ursulines.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the ladies of the Ursuline community, after the great inconveniences and vexations they have experienced since the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, have found a delightful retreat and resting place, where God grant they may not be again molested. They left the city on Saturday for Brinley Place, in Roxbury, formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn, where they hope once more to realize the domestic quiet and religious peace of their once happy home at Mount Benedict. They will not be able to re-commence their school until next December. Boston Trans.

A letter from Miss Caroline Frances Alden, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, states that she resided four years in the late Ursuline Convent, and that there is no truth whatever in the rumors circulated, that the young ladies of that institution were ever treated in any other manner than with the utmost kindness; that the greatest attention was paid to their education; that they lived in the most affectionate harmony; that no improper restraints were placed upon them, and that every individual was left free to leave whenever so disposed.

Post Office.—The New York Evening Star says:—Acceptances for contracts to a heavy amount by the Post Master General, payable in 1835, are offering for sale at a very reduced rate in Wall street. It is shockingly discredit to the ample credit, character and resources of the country.

Murder and Suicide.—A Mr. Lardre was lately shot dead in New Orleans, while in the act of passing quietly out at his own door, by a man named Gentil. The murderer immediately drew a pistol and blew out his own brains.

Steam Boat Accident.—The steam boat Banner burst her boiler, on the 30th ultimo, near Devil's Island, on the Missouri river; by which accident five persons lost their lives, and thirteen others were wounded.

One Gladdon Bishop, a Mormonite preacher, in an account of the fanatic sect, says it commenced in Manchester, Ontario county, New York, in April, 1830, with only six members, and now numbers 20,000, and 800 preachers, with two printing offices, two stores, and a large stone edifice for a house of worship. These facts, if true, which we doubt, are a sad commentary on the conservative power of human reason against the impositions of one of the most audacious impostures that ever disgraced the annals of mankind.

Gama Grass.—We lately had the pleasure of seeing this "far famed" grass growing in rich luxuriance on the farm of Wm. B. Meares, esq. in Sampson county. The blades average from 3 to 4 feet in length. It is the opinion of Mr. M. that with proper attention to its cultivation it will meet the most sanguine calculations of those who may make a trial of it. N. C. Journal.

A Thing.—Temperance has heretofore been called a "sectarian thing"—and this charge, although nearly obsolete, is truer than it ever was. It may now be called a "sectarian thing" in good earnest; for sects unite in it. It is a Congregational thing, a Presbyterian thing, a Baptist thing, an Unitarian thing, an Episcopal thing, a Quaker thing, a Shaker thing, an Universalist thing, and will be a universal thing.

Tunnel under the Ohio.—The Cincinnati Journal recommends the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio river, opposite that city. Its length would be a little more than half a mile; to be twenty four feet wide, with two carriage ways and two side walks. The whole cost is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Owing to the great height to which the water of the Ohio rises, being sixty-three feet, the difficulty of building a bridge is very great, and the cost would be proportionate. Thick piers a hundred feet high, and a hundred feet apart would be required, the expense of which, with that

of the superstructure, would, it is calculated, exceed that of making a tunnel. The opinion of an experienced engineer is said to have been obtained, which is in favor of the tunnel.

The French colony at Algiers are on terms of the greatest amity with the neighboring Arabs, and commerce and agriculture are making rapid progress. N. Y. Star.

Terrible inundations in the last of August took place in the Simploon, at Padua, and in the south of France, over a space of 1500 square miles, between the Ardeche and Haute Saone. Houses, forges, mills, cattle, &c. have been swept away in great quantities.

Major Davis, of the engineers at Lucknow, in India, has completely succeeded in training a dromedary to harness in a buggy. When the animal first stretched out his long neck, and saw the wheels coming after him, he was "considerably nervous," but soon got used to it, and was, as Col. Crockett says, "out of sight like a thunder gust in no time."

DIED.

In the Hawfields, Orange county, on Sunday the 26th instant, Mr. SEABORN LYNCH, aged 28 years. The deceased had for many years belonged to the Presbyterian church, and died in full hope of an interest in his Saviour.

In this county, on the 21st instant, ALBERT H. B. CHEEK, son of Burroughs Cheek, esq. aged 4 years.

"The once loved form, now cold and dead;
Each mournful thought employs;
And nature weeps her comforts fled,
And wither'd all her joys.

"But wait the interposing gloom,
And lo! stern winter flies,
And drest in beauty's fairest bloom,
The flow'ry tribes arise.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

"Then cease, fond nature, cease thy tear;
Religion points on high;
There everlasting spring appears,
And joys which cannot die."

In Person county, on the 22d instant, ROBERT VANHOOK, esq. Senator elect for that county to the next legislature, a station which he had creditably filled for many years.

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE Journeyman Blacksmith, and two Apprentices. Apply to WM. D. KIRKSEY, Chapel Hill, October 28. 45—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, that in execution of the last will and testament of William Cain, sen. deceased, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 11th day of November next, to be continued on the 12th if necessary, at the Flat River plantation of the testator, all the crop of Corn and Fodder, Wheat, Tobacco, Oats, &c. the stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Farming Utensils, an Ox Cart and Oxen, and one four horse Wagon, on and appertaining to said plantation:—

And on the 13th day of the same month, to be continued on the three succeeding days if necessary, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the home plantation of the testator, all the crop of Corn and Fodder, Wheat, Tobacco, Oats, &c. the stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Farming Utensils, Ox Carts and Oxen, Wagon, &c. on and appertaining to said plantation, and to what is called the "Sam Plantation," contiguous thereto.

A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. WM. CAIN, Executor, &c. of Wm. Cain, sen. deceased. 45— 29

RAN AWAY.

FROM the subscriber, without any just cause, on the third day of October last, a bound boy by the name of PETER INGOLD, about fifteen years and eight months old. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return him to the subscriber, but no expenses paid nor thanks.

SAMUEL COBLE.

October 17th. 45— 3wp

Sunday School or Family LIBRARY.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 102 Books in paper cover and 236 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries; furnishing a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Baptist Churches. (any one of whom by his single vote can expunge any sentence he pleases) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State, (N. C.)

Raleigh—Turner & Hughes
Fayetteville—James Miller
Wilmington—Geo. E. French
Newbern—J. C. & M. Stevenson
Oxford—R. J. Yancy, jr.
Milton—Margaret Smith
Salem—Conrad Krueiser
Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb
Greensborough—W. R. D. Lindsay
Salisbury—J. J. Blackwood (at Col. Lemley's)
Charlotte—David Parks
Statesville—Alexander & Cowan
Morganton—L. Henderson.

Editors in the state favorable to the instruction of Youth, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers. October 12. 45—



HYMN TO THE CREATOR.

BY LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM.

"There is a God," all nature cries;
A thousand tongues proclaim
His Arm almighty, Mind all wise,
And bid each voice in chorus rise
To magnify His name.

Thy name, great Nature's Sire Divine,
Assiduous, we adore;
Rejecting godheads at whose shrine
Benighted nations blood and wine
In vain libations pour.

Yon countless worlds in boundless space—
Myriads of miles each hour
Their mighty orbs as curious trace,
As the blue circle studs the face
Of that enamell'd flower.

But Thou too mad'st that floweret gay
To glitter in the dawn;
The hand that fired the lamp of day,
The blazing comet launched away,
Painted the velvet lawn.

"As falls the sparrow to the ground,
Obedient to thy will,"
By the same law those globes wheel round,
Each drawing each, yet all still found
In one eternal system bound
One order to fulfil.

From the Token for 1835.

The Broken Merchant.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

CHAPTER I. THE DISCLOSURE.

"Here's a sudden change."

"Are you ill, Charles?" said Mrs. Carlton, laying down her pencil; she had been sketching. Her husband did not answer, but seating himself heavily on the sofa, he pressed his right hand on his forehead. His young wife rose gently, there was a slight suffusion on her cheek, but it was not wounded pride that her question had been unheeded. She leaned over the arm of the sofa, and tenderly laid her hand on his forehead. "Is there much pain in your head, my love?"

"Yes, deep, terrible. Emily, you cannot relieve it."

"Let me try my skill at Mesmerism," said she, as she playfully ran her fingers through the clusters of hair, and lifting the dark locks from his temple, pressed her rosy lip on the swollen and throbbing veins. Her kiss was so soft and still, that had a jealous lover been watching beside her he would not have heard a sound. Real and pure affection is always quiet and delicate in its attentions—and no man of refinement can long love a wife, whose demonstrations of attachment are obtrusive and importunate.

Charles Carlton scarcely heard the kiss of his wife, but he felt it thrill through every pulse and nerve. It was the pledged affection of a loving and true heart. His hand trembled, fell, and his eyes, as they met hers, filled with tears. Emily's heart sank within her, as the fear of some terrible calamity rushed upon her mind; but she strove to sustain herself, and taking her husband's hand in both of hers, she sat down by his side.

"Charles, dear Charles," said she inquiringly.

"Emily?"

"My dear husband, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing!"—said he calmly.

"Nothing!—O do not say so. Let me comfort you at least. Tell me what has happened?"

"I will tell you, Emily—for you must know. I am ruined."

"Ruined! How? Why?"

"I am a bankrupt, Emily. I have failed—lost all my property; all!" and he again covered his face."

"Well, my dear husband, if it be lost let it go. There are a thousand ways to live by industry; and I can do a good many things."

"But, Emily, you do not comprehend this at all. I am a broken merchant—I shall not be trusted with business. I owe thousands that I cannot pay. I have nothing, nothing left."

"Yes, my love, you have what you often called your dearest treasure still. And she twined her arms around the neck of her husband, and tenderly drew his head upon her shoulder.

"Bless you, bless you, my own Emily—my wife! you have comforted me."

CHAPTER II. FRIENDS.

"Ebbing man, indeed, Most often do so near the bottom run By their own fears."

"Any news this morning? Mr. Halford?" said John Folsom, to the gentleman who entered his counting room. He was a tall, pale man, with a commercial looking face, that is billions and rather care worn; but the keen glance of his eye was tempered by a benevolent smile; and when he raised his hat, the high, full smooth forehead bore the unequivocal stamp of a warm heart and a good conscience.

"The only news of the morning is that Carlton has failed," said Mr. Halford.

"Yes, I knew that last evening," replied Folsom.

"Is it a total failure? Or will he be doing business again in six months?"

"Redical: a thorough failure. Given up all."

"That is rather an unusual course," remarked Mrs. Halford. "Most of our broken merchants contrive to secure a share for themselves. You are his friend, why did not you advise him better?"

"Your pardon, Sir. I never advise my friends. It only offends them.—Throw physic to the dogs as soon."

"I heard that the failure was caused by signing for Hart & Co. Was that true?"

"Partly so. Carlton lost about \$20,000 by that firm, but then he might have gone on in business for some months, perhaps got over his embarrassments entirely, if he had not been so very squeamish!"

"Squeamish. How do you mean?"

"Why, he applied to old Colonel Davis, to whom he was owing a considerable debt, and told him how matters stood, and the reasons he had for believing he might retrieve his affairs, if he could obtain the loan of ten thousand for a few months, and he offered Davis good security for the money—but the old Colonel knows how to manage. He would not loan his cash, unless he could have his debt likewise provided for in the security. This Carlton thought would not be doing honorable by his other creditors, and he refused; and Davis immediately levied an attachment."

"Carlton should have applied to his other friends; he ought to have many; for he has been a very obliging man. I think there must have been some who would have remembered his loans. Did he not once assist you, Mr. Folsom, materially?"

"Yes, yes, his name was of some service at the time my creditors run me so hard, but I have paid him."

"There are benefits which the mere value received never pays," remarked Mr. Halford dryly, as he left the store of the dashing merchant. "He walked hastily up Chesnut street. 'I will call on Carlton,' said he to himself, as he went on. 'Perhaps I can hit on some plan to put him again into business. He has a lovely young wife, and it must surely try the spirit of a man who loves his family to see them destitute. He owes me, but it is no matter. I find he has been honest, even under the hard temptation of bankruptcy. He has acted honorably, and he shall be sustained.'

CHAPTER III. THE PARTING.

"Parting such as press The life from out young hearts."

It was June, the bright and leafy June, and such a glorious day! There are mornings when it seems as though the angel at heaven's portal had purposely left the 'adamantine gates' ajar, that our cold earth and callous hearts might be revived and purified with the hallowed tide of light and life and love. We idly talk of Nature as a goddess, and say she renews her youth and beauty, and puts on the green robe of Spring, and the flowery mantle of Summer and Autumn's rich sheafy crown; but the energy of Nature is only the breath of the Almighty, the Creator; her beauty is but the reflection of his benevolence, and her bounty the overflowing of his ever enduring love for the creatures he hath made. Rely on him and thou wilt never be forsaken, never destitute, never in despair.

"We will trust in God, my dear husband," said Mrs. Carlton, as she wiped the tears which all unconsciously to her self had for minutes been raining from her eyes on the fair forehead of her babe as he stood at her knees, looking up with an earnest gaze at his mother. He had never before seen her face in sorrow; it seemed to astonish, almost petrify him.

"Dear Henry," she continued, clasping him to her bosom, "how I wish you could speak! You should tell papa that we will think of him and love him every hour he is gone. But you will soon learn to talk. Charles, I shall have nothing to do but to teach Henry and write to you, and Paris is not quite to the end of the world."

Charles Carlton kept his station by the open window. A stranger, who had only remarked the rapid glance of his eye, as it wandered from earth to heaven, might have fancied him a poet, in the ecstasies of inspiration. Alas! his musings were of a sterner quality than poet's dreams. He felt the reality of struggling with himself. There are few occasions that more deeply try the soul of man, than parting with the only being he feels sure loves him. He is Adam, going from his Paradise alone.

Emily suddenly started up with her infant in her arms, and stood by her husband's side. She had caught the sound of coming wheels, and she knew he must go. There is no indulging in sentiment when a steam boat is waiting. But love, aye, real affection is as deeply expressed in one word, as twenty.

There was such a look of love, of unutterable affection in the tender smile which dimpled her pale cheek, as she held the babe to her husband for his farewell kiss, that it quite overcame the heart it was intended to encourage. Had she wept or complained, Carlton would have rallied his manly fortitude to comfort and sustain her, but now he only felt that he was obliged to leave all he held dearest on earth, he was the sufferer, and clasping his dear ones to his bosom, his kisses were the only farewell his lips could frame.

"And is he gone? on sudden solitude How oft that fearful question will intrude."

"Twas but an instant passed, and here he stood! And now without the portal's front he rushed, And then at length her tears in freedom gush'd!"

CHAPTER IV. GOSSIP.

"The love of show, alas! that it should warp Our kindest feelings, by its selfish pride."

"So, your beautiful friend, Mrs. Carlton, the brightest star in the galaxy of fashion, has been shorn of her beams, they tell me, and has left Philadelphia, and buried herself somewhere in the shades of Kensington," said Mrs. Mears.

"Say rather, she is ruralizing in Kensington. I cannot bear to hear of such a total eclipse for poor Emily," said Miss Arabella Folsom, affectedly sighing as she clasped her jewelled fingers in a manner to display all the most costly and sparkling rings.

"Have you visited her since her retirement?" inquired Mr. Mears.

"O no. It would pain me excessively to meet poor Emily under a sense of her altered fortune! Indeed, I fear my emotion would be uncontrollable, and thus afflict her. I would not spare myself," said the young lady, again sighing deeply.

"Bell is so devotedly attached to Mrs. Carlton, that this misfortune has nearly broken her heart," said Mrs. Folsom, the mother. "I wish she had not so much sensibility."

"Why, it is rather an unpleasant affair to fail in business," remarked Mr. Mears, "but it is not very uncommon; and I don't see it is likely to do Carlton any serious injury. He has gone out to Paris, agent for Halford & Co., a good firm; and I hear that he is allowed to do something besides for his own benefit. Perhaps in a few years he will return rich enough to flourish as gay as ever."

"I think, Bell, you had better ride to Kensington, one of these fine mornings, and call on Mrs. Carlton," said Mrs. Folsom.

"I would, mama, with all my heart, only she lives with her odd old aunt, the Mrs. Eaton, whom I used to detest so much. What made Emily endure her I never could imagine; perhaps it was that she might have a friend in time of need."

"Mrs. Carlton was incapable of such calculating selfishness, I am sure," said Mr. Mears warmly, forgetting in his zeal for the injured absent lady that he was dissenting from the opinion of her particular friend.

"O, I dare say you are right, Mr. Mears, said Miss Folsom, with an air of pique. "Emily had a most sweet and winning manner, and really she was very amiable and always appeared to love her aunt; but that was no reason why others should also adore the old lady. Really, to me she was disagreeable. Why, she was always prosing about the influence of women, and her duties, and her moral improvement, and all such obsolete stuff. She is a walking lecturer, and I wonder now Emily can endure to live with her."

"You would not, Bell, I am very sure," said John Folsome, as he entered the parlor.

"No indeed, brother, I could not submit to such a humdrum life. Out of fashion, out of existence for me."

"Bell, how wildly you talk!" said the mother. "I am really astonished. I never heard you so unsentimental before. Reverses sometimes happen to the very rich, and you are not certain of always being among the fortunate. To be sure I do not know what I could do if John should fail!" and she elevated her large lace handkerchief with a swell of importance.

"I know I would die at once," cried the young lady, vehemently.

Her brother bit his lip, and Mr. Mears politely bowing, bade the ladies good morning.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Downing Gazette.

Downingville, October 7, 1834.

MY BELOVED DAUGHTER:—It is a long time since I have found leisure to address thee, which has pained me to the heart. I have been told thee has for some time past totally neglected the family of poor Mrs. Turner, notwithstanding her infirmities and poverty, only because she has found her ill natured and ungrateful. My beloved child, thee ought not so to do. If thee gives only to the grateful and considerate thy charities will be very limited. Thee should relieve the destitute and do good, not for the grateful return thee will receive, not to be rewarded with the praise and gratitude of earthly lips, but that thee may thereby "be like thy Father which is in heaven; for he maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Thee should clothe the naked and feed the hungry, not from any reward thee may expect, but from a general feeling of humanity, a love for thy species. The immediate followers of our Divine Master were most of them men unconnected with each other, otherwise than by that holy faith that bound them to the blessed Saviour; and when he, their Lord and Master, with a childlike meekness and a Godlike love, stooped to wash his disciples' feet, saying, "so ought ye to do to one another," thinkest thou, my beloved child, it was an idle injunction to be discarded with impunity? No, my child, we can have little claim to be considered followers of the Redeemer, unless we obey him in all things. The lesson to be derived is less in the humiliating act of washing the feet, than in the meekness of spirit and active consideration

of love which it inculcated. It was to do away the ordinary selfishness of the human heart, and teach us to regard all mankind as brothers. It was teaching us not to shrink from the humblest act that would contribute to the comfort and happiness of a fellow being. When the benevolent Saviour healed the ten lepers, he, knowing the secrets of all hearts, must have perceived there was but one grateful spirit among them, yet his healing power was not staid; the ten were healed, and but one returned to give glory to God. My beloved daughter, study the character of the blessed Saviour. He was given to us for an example; he is the way, and if we hope that he will prepare a mansion for us where he is gone, we must imitate all that meekness and purity, that self-denying love and holiness, that watchfulness and benevolence, which characterized him, and which alone will qualify us for a residence amongst the spirits of light and love. When thou beholdest the sick and the destitute, the child of want and sorrow, do not like a severe censor scan the faults and imprudencies, it may be vices, into which strong temptations of a neglected education may have precipitated them, for who made thee a judge, but with ready hand administer to their necessities, and gently whisper, "daughter, go and sin no more." Are any in want? it is enough—they have a claim upon thy bounty, which ought not to be disregarded. Let me entreat thee to restore Mrs. Turner to thy favor. Thee should remember she has through a long life struggled with poverty and misfortune, and endured suffering and privation, which would have broken the powers of a weaker spirit. But privation has soured her temper, and affliction, instead of chastening her feelings, has added tenfold strength and bitterness to her naturally ungovernable passions. Thee should consider who has made thee to differ. These circumstances, these peculiarities in the character of Mrs. Turner, should, so far from exasperating thy feelings against her, make thee consider her as still more the object of thy compassion. She sees thee in the enjoyment of every luxury; she is aware that what thee bestows on her is only what is superfluous to herself, thee exercises no self-denial in so doing, and the real merit of the deed is perhaps less than what thee is aware of; still her feelings are wrong I allow, but they ought not to warp thy better judgment. I have seen Mrs. Turner, notwithstanding her indurated feelings, thank a poor neighbor with tears gushing to her eyes, when she has left her own hard labor to come in and make up her bed for her, or divided with her some little luxury with which she had relieved her own ordinarily scanty fare. Ah! my child, these are the things that touch the heart. Things like these are in the true spirit of benevolence. I trust thee will profit by the hints of thy anxious and affectionate mother.

DORCAS BROWN.

A FEMALE LAWYER.

A lady by the name of Bradstreet, has for some years been prosecuting claims for land in the neighborhood of Utica, N. York, with a zeal and ability which have won for her the admiration of the disinterested, and the dread of the occupants of the property in dispute. She claims in right of her grandfather, who held under grants from the proprietary government. The estates are of great value, and embrace many of the most beautiful seats in and around the place above named. For many years she and her daughter occupied a hut on some of the wild lands comprised in the grants of her grandfather, with a view of retaining their legal possession. While thus situated their sufferings were great, as the neighbors, in order to rid themselves of such unwelcome residents, refused to sell them even the necessities of life. Indeed, it is said their lives were frequently threatened, and more than once the humble domicile was fired upon with the view of ousting them. Driven to the utmost extremity, she offered to compromise her entire claim for \$30,000; the proposition being rejected, she persevered, and being too indigent to employ counsel, she prosecuted her suit herself, arguing dry law-points before courts and juries, with a force and ingenuity which excited the admiration and wonder of both bench and bar. Her efforts at last have been successful; and now, forsooth, the persons in possession have offered a much larger sum in the way of compromise, than they had scornfully rejected; but she in turn has spurned the tender, and determined to trust to the justice of her cause and skill in the law, to assert and vindicate her rights. Resistance to what she conceived to be justly her due, the oppression of those who withheld her property from her, and the indomitable courage of a woman's heart, have made her not only a successful suitor, but a profound ejection lawyer, and special pleader. The pleadings in the various cases are said to be drawn up by herself, and evince a perfect knowledge of all the forms and intricacies of the most difficult art.

The entire property claimed by her is said to be worth one million of dollars.

U. S. Telegraph.

A Brave Man's Opinion of Duelling.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, was distinguished as one of the bravest men and best cavaliers of the last century. He served in the imperial army under the Prince Eugene, and was honored

with flattering marks of distinction in the repeated proofs he gave of his courage and skill. He understood fencing remarkably well, and on the field of battle had vanquished many enemies in single combat; but he looked on duelling as the most execrable custom that was ever introduced into civilized society. His biographer says, "he held it rash, impious and inhuman to determine trivial points of honor by duelling, and that it was incompatible with true bravery, and inconsistent with the character of a soldier, whose sword should be drawn and his blood spilt only in the service of his country. He therefore held so iniquitous a custom in the highest contempt and abhorrence."

HAPPINESS.

It would form perhaps one of the most amusing, if not the most instructive chapter in poetic history, to compare the various opinions expressed by the inspired respecting happiness. He who dwells in a lonely valley, believes happiness resides in the crowded city among company and books; while he who sighs amid the rattle of other men's chariot wheels, and the smoke of ten thousand chimneys, fixes the abode of happiness by the side of some purling brook, beside a green hill, where the wind is ever fragrant and the voice of nature alone is heard. The high born bard, sick of the hollow courtesies of polished society, sighs for pastoral solitudes, where flowers never fade, and flocks never stray, and beauty is never out of blossom; the shepherd bard, on the other hand, who has to wander over moors and mountains, half choked in winter with drifting snow, and half scorched in summer with burning suns—who has to smear and clip his flocks, as well as to keep them from the fox, and save them too from smothering in a snow wreath, envies the opulent, and longs to be a lord. There was some sense in the remark of a Scotchman, who, in reading the saying of Solomon, "Snow is beautiful in its season," exclaimed, "Aye, nae doubt it was beautiful to you, sitting with the rich wines and the lasses o' Jerusalem aside you; but had you been a poor stone mason, ya ha'e said no such thing." Cunningham's edit. R. Burns.

INDIAN COURTSHIP.—The savage who is not married, says Father Hennepin, goes to a girl who is not married either. He says to her, without preface or circumlocution, "Will you come with me and be my wife?" She makes no immediate answer, but meditates some time, holding her head between her hands. While she is considering what to say, the man holds his head between his hands also, and remains in profound silence. After the girl has thought a while, she says, "Netho," or "Nison," which signifies "I agree." The man thereupon rises and says, "One," that is, "Well, it is done." At night, the woman takes a hatchet, cuts a burden of wood, and carries it to the hut of the savage.

A Lunatic Cured.—A wandering vagabond committed various depredations about the country under the pretence of derangement, and thus often escaped his just deserts. He one day entered the house of a cooper who was cutting poles. Finding the woman of the house alone, he took her up and attempted to put her on the fire. She screamed and called her husband. He came with a pole in his hand, upon which the visitor fled, but was hotly pursued and overtaken by the enraged husband, who began beating him with a pole. The fellow bellowed, "I am crazy." "So am I," said the man, while his blows fell faster and heavier. It need not be added, that a complete cure was wrought upon the pretended lunatic.

Professor Porson being once at a dinner party where the conversation turned upon Captain Cook and his celebrated voyages round the world, an ignorant person in order to contribute his mite towards the social intercourse, asked him, "Pray was Cook killed on his first voyage?" "I believe he was," answered Porson, "though he did not mind it much, but immediately entered on a second."

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate. "To what purpose is it," said Crates, "to heap up great estates, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to?"

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